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the outward semblance of the kingdom of heaven without some institution, some spiritual school, which is ever teaching men that salvation does not rest in political economy.

Mr. Macfarland sees today's problem in the light of Scripture; and his point of view is at once modern and biblical. He regards

the social problem itself as one of the stimuli which drive us upward to God. His book is a kind of informal work on exegesis, which lays both the Old and the New Testaments under contribution. Altogether, it is one of the sanest and most balanced essays thus far called out by the present religious awakening.

BOOK NOTICES

The Book of Judges [The Bible for Home and School]. By E. L. Curtis. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xii + 201.

This was the last work performed by the late Professor Curtis of Yale Divinity School. The last three chapters of Judges were left unfinished and have been done by Dr. A. A. Madsen, who was associated with Professor Curtis in the preparation of the *International Critical Commentary* on "Chronicles."

The Book of Judges is one of the most interesting of the Old Testament writings. Its narratives have been left with their original simplicity and beauty untouched to a larger degree than is true of any other early Hebrew writing. It is invaluable therefore for the insight it gives into conditions of life in early Israel, and for the testimony it affords regarding the literary attainments of Israel in that period. The book contains some of the oldest material in the Old Testament, and constitutes thus a good starting-point for any prospective student of Hebrew literature and history.

This commentary will be found very useful by the average man who is desirous of knowing the true significance of the Book of Judges. As in the other volumes of the series to which it belongs, the text is printed in clear and good-sized type; its logical divisions are marked by appropriate section-headings. The more important variant readings are added; and the source to which each portion of the text belongs is indicated by the printing of the appropriate symbol upon the margin. Dr. Curtis has adopted the theory of the origin of Judges which identifies its sources with those found in the Hexateuch. Hence the margin of the text is sprinkled with the letters J, E, D, P, R, etc. This identification of the sources is, of course, open to question and might, perhaps, have been more fully defended, even in a popular commentary. A brief introduction gives the main facts regarding the origin, purpose, and char-

acter of the book in a very simple and clear manner. The introduction includes a working list of books, which should lure the student on to further study. This list would have been much improved if it had contained less. Some of the titles are too technical for this sort of book and some are too antiquated. The commentary itself is restrained and competent. It does not obtrude unnecessary explanation upon the reader and the explanations that are given really explain.

Saints and Heroes since the Middle Ages.

By George Hodges. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912. Pp. 318. \$1.35.

Dean Hodges follows his volume of *Saints and Heroes of the Middle Ages* with a similar volume of short biographies of more modern times. With the same informality and charm he now presents to the reader, Luther, Loyola, Calvin, Cranmer, Coligny, Laud, Cromwell, and other leaders of religious movements of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Only one, the sketch of John Wesley, belongs to the eighteenth. Dean Hodges writes with delightful simplicity, sympathy, and humor. His opening sentences are particularly arresting. History is perhaps most attractive in its biographical form, and young people will not be able to resist this book, if it falls within their reach. Excellent portraits accompany most of the sketches.

Les Actes de Paul et ses lettres apocryphes:

Introduction, Textes, Traduction, et Commentaire [Les Apocryphes du Nouveau Testament]. Par Léon Vouaux. Paris: Letouzey, 1913. Pp. 384. Fr. 6.

Vouaux has provided a well-proportioned critical edition of the Acts of Paul, which